

BookletChart™

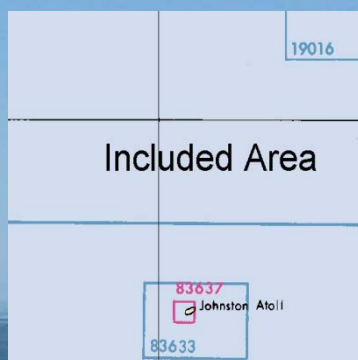
Johnston Atoll

NOAA Chart 83637

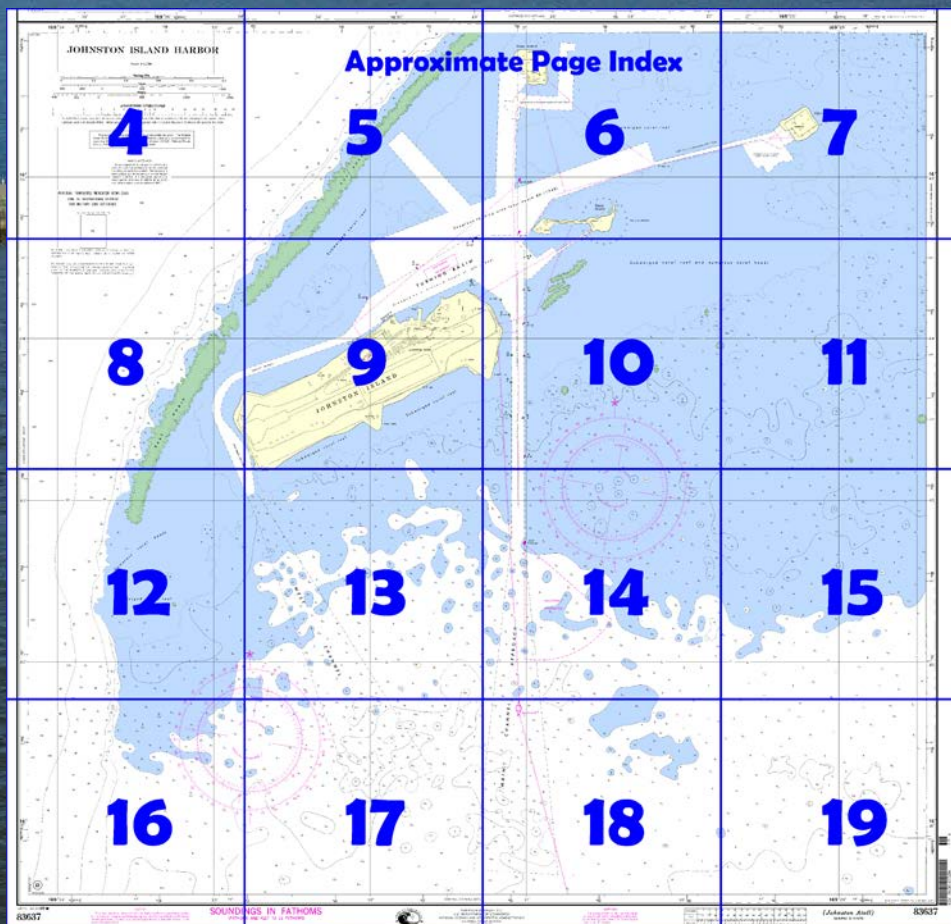


A reduced-scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters

When possible, use the full-size NOAA chart for navigation.



- Complete, reduced-scale nautical chart
- Print at home for free
- Convenient size
- Up-to-date with Notices to Mariners
- Compiled by NOAA's Office of Coast Survey, the nation's chartmaker



Published by the
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service
Office of Coast Survey
www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov
888-990-NOAA

What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.

For latest Coast Pilot excerpt visit the Office of Coast Survey website at <http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/searchbychart.php?chart=83637>.



(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)
Johnston Atoll (16°45'N., 169°31'W.) is about 780 miles WSW of the island of Hawaii. Johnston Atoll consists of four islets that lie on a reef about 9 miles long in a NE-SW direction. Johnston Island, the largest island, lies about 2 miles inside the SW end of the reef. **Sand Island** and **Hikina Island** lie about 1 and 2 miles NE of Johnston Island, respectively; **Akau Island** is about 1.5 miles N of Sand Island. Johnston Atoll is a possession of the United States and has been designated a National Wildlife Refuge. The administration of the atoll is split

between the U.S. Air Force and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). Entry onto the atoll is prohibited unless authorized by a USFWS permit.

Prominent features.—The large multi-story Joint Operations Building stands on the NE end of Johnston Island and is very prominent. The outline of the island does not show until within 10 miles of the island.
Channels.—The main entrance channel is entered S of Johnston Island and leads to the harbor. The harbor consists of a turning basin within the lagoon about midway between Johnston and Sand Islands. In 1964, the entrance channel was dredged to a depth of 35 feet. The turning basin and harbor area have a depth of 35 feet. The berthing area alongside the main pier has a depth of 29.8 feet. Maximum draft for vessels entering the harbor under normal conditions is 28 feet. The largest vessel to enter was 656 feet long. Vessels should not enter at night or when cross channel winds exceed 25 knots.

Anchorage.—Vessels drawing more than 28 feet should anchor in the channel approach area S of the channel entrance. Anchorage is prohibited within the area of an arc extending 1.5 miles S and SE from 16°42'44"N., 169°31'01"W, and in an area situated near the center of the turning basin.

Dangers.—A barrier reef surrounds Johnston Island, and extends in an arc from about 2 miles W to about 7 miles NE of the island. Depths outside the reef drop off to 600 feet about 0.4 mile off. With heavy breakers on the reef, a 2 to 3-foot surge exists inside the lagoon. From the NE, via S to SW is a foul area with a very irregular bottom. The 600-foot curve lies 4 miles S of the center of Johnston Island; however, there are 34-foot shoals lying as close as 0.3 mile inside the curve and depths shallower than 10 fathoms can be found as far as 10 miles E and 6 miles SE of the Johnston Island.

Weather.—Winds average 10 to 15 knots in summer and 15 to 25 knots in winter. They are from the E to NE about 90 percent of the time. The occasional Hawai'ian Island storms are characterized by stormy S or SW winds and heavy rains. Brief showers occur frequently, but protracted bad weather is rare. Visibility is good, usually over 12 miles. Islands and Pacific waters discussed in this chapter are other than those of the Hawai'ian Archipelago. See chapter 14, Hawaii, for the latter.

U.S. Coast Guard Rescue Coordination Center **24 hour Regional Contact for Emergencies**

RCC Honolulu	Commander	
	14th CG District	(808) 535-3333
	Honolulu, HI	

Table of Selected Chart Notes



HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List for details.

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

CAUTION

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Notice to Mariners.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the Johnston Island 1961 Astro Datum must be corrected an average of 6.468' southward and 3.712' eastward to agree with this chart.

ARTICULATED AIDS

An articulated aid to navigation consists of a pipe structure that oscillates around a universal coupling connected to a sinker. The structure is kept upright by the buoyancy of a submerged flotation chamber. It is designed primarily to mark narrow channels in depths of up to 60 feet. All articulated aids are labelled "Art".

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

CAUTION

Only marine radiobeacons have been calibrated for surface use. Limitations on the use of certain other radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Imagery and Mapping Agency Publication 117.

Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

Station positions are shown thus:
○ (Accurate location) ◦ (Approximate location)

PROHIBITED AREA

Johnston Atoll is a National Wildlife Refuge. The administration of the atoll is split between the U.S. Air Force and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). Entry onto the atoll is prohibited unless authorized by a USFWS permit.

Transverse Mercator Projection

Scale 1:50,000 at 16°43'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
(FATHOMS AND FEET TO ELEVEN FATHOMS)
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Johnston Atoll National Wildlife Refuge is part of the National Wildlife Refuge system, and is under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of Interior. Wildlife refuge regulations are contained in 50 CFR parts 25-28.

Entry to the refuge is strictly prohibited without prior approval from the Division of Refuges and Wildlife Resources, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 300 Ala Moana Blvd., Honolulu, Hawaii 96850. The restrictions apply to all civilian and military agencies, as well as individuals.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the U. S. Coast Guard, Geological Survey, and National Imagery and Mapping Agency.

SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

CAUTION

1. Grid lines constructed by connecting border ticks are NOT true North and South. The resulting UTM Grid is NOT to be used for navigation. It is designed to facilitate the reporting of positions according to the Military Grid Reference System prescribed for this area.
2. This chart is intended for offshore and approach navigation only. Detailed navigational information has been omitted or generalized in the area covered by the larger scale Plan B, the limits of which are shown in magenta.

TIDAL INFORMATION

Place Name (LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)			
	Mean Higher High Water feet	Mean High Water feet	Mean Low Water feet	Extreme Low Water feet
Johnston Island (16°45'N/169°31'W)	2.2	2.0	0.1	-1.0

(1197)

38' 37' 169°36' 650000mE 34'



PACIFIC OCEAN
UNITED STATES POSSESSION
JOHNSTON ATOLL

Transverse Mercator Projection
Scale 1:50,000 at 16°43'
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
(FATHOMS AND FEET TO ELEVEN FATHOMS)
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

TIDAL INFORMATION

Place Name (LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)			
	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
Johnston Island (16°45'N/169°31'W) (1197)	feet 2.2	feet 2.0	feet 0.1	feet -1.0

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1.

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water

AUTHORITIES

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○ (Accurate location) ○ (Approximate location)

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HORIZONTAL DATUM

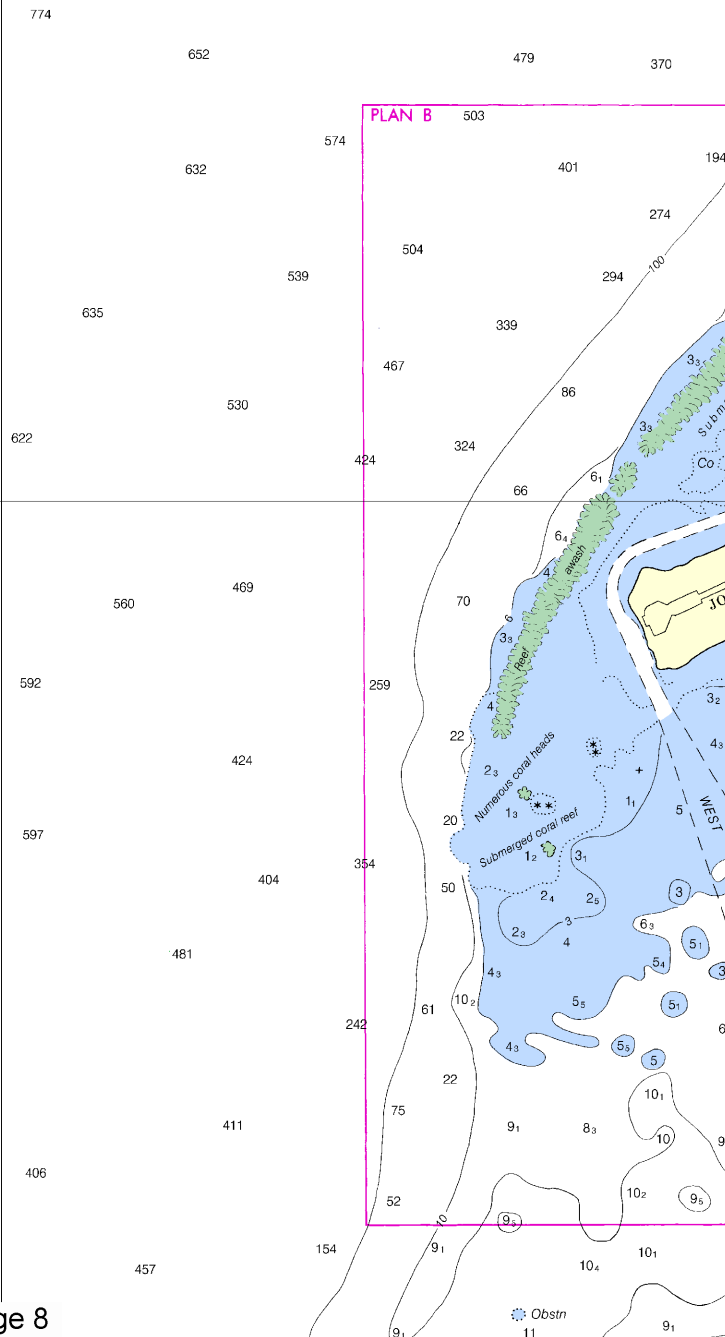
The horizontal reference datum of this chart

NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

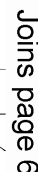
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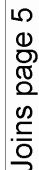
PLAN B



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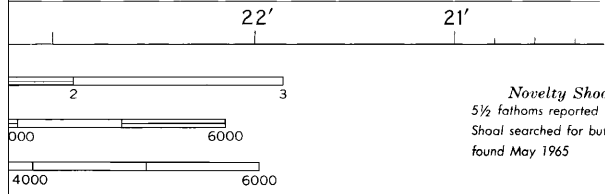
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Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

OUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

(FATHOMS AND FEET TO 11 FATHOMS)

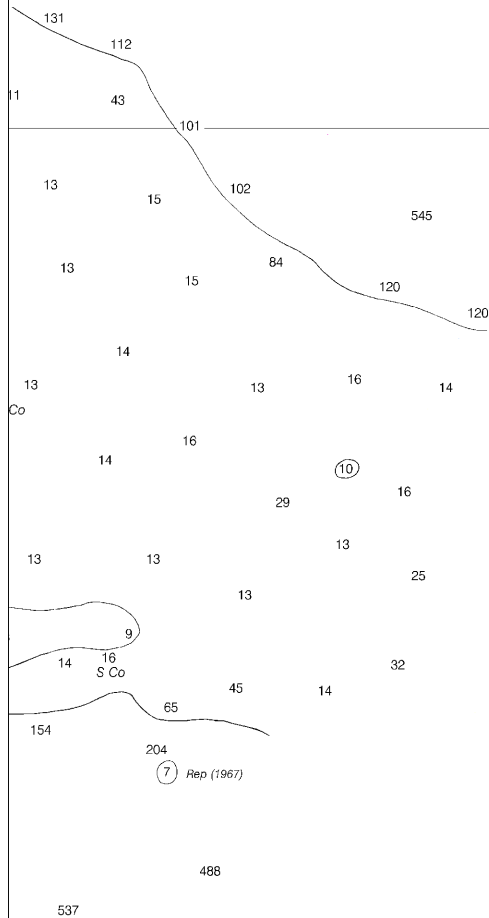
Nautical Chart Catalog No. 2, Panel D



Novelty Shoal
5½ fathoms reported (1897).
Shoal searched for but not
found May 1965

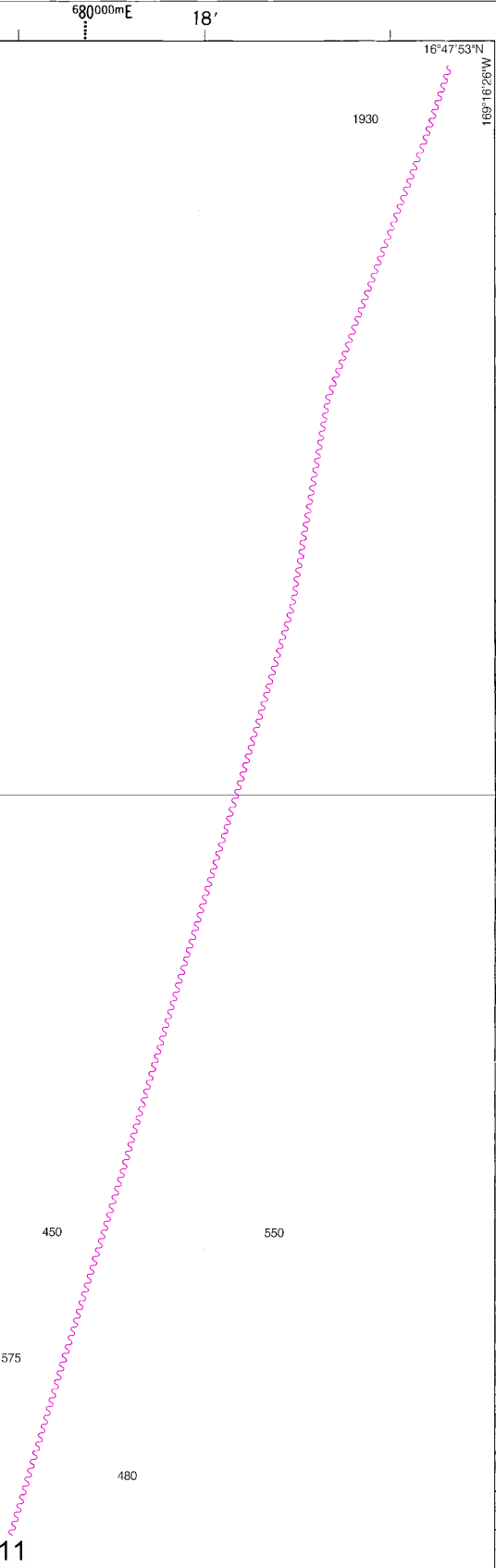
CAUTION

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1470

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SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult National Imagery and Mapping Agency H.O. Pub. 126 for important supplemental information.

PROHIBITED AREA

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A

16°37'23"N

38'

37'

169°36'

650000mE

34'

169°34'

653000mE

30"

654

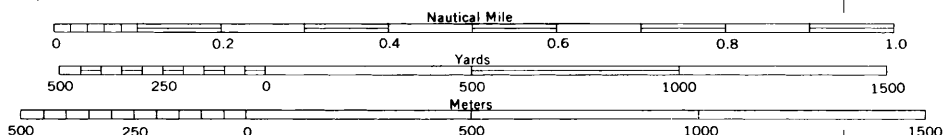
33'

5.4"

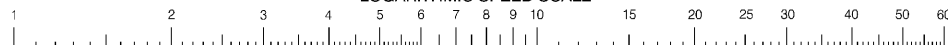
655

JOHNSTON ISLAND HARBOR

Scale 1:12,500



LOGARITHMIC SPEED SCALE



To find SPEED, place one point of dividers on distance run (in any unit) and the other on minutes run. Without changing divider spread, place right point on 60 and left point will then indicate speed in units per hour. Example: with 4.0 nautical miles run in 15 minutes, the speed is 16.0 knots.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

ARTICULATED AIDS

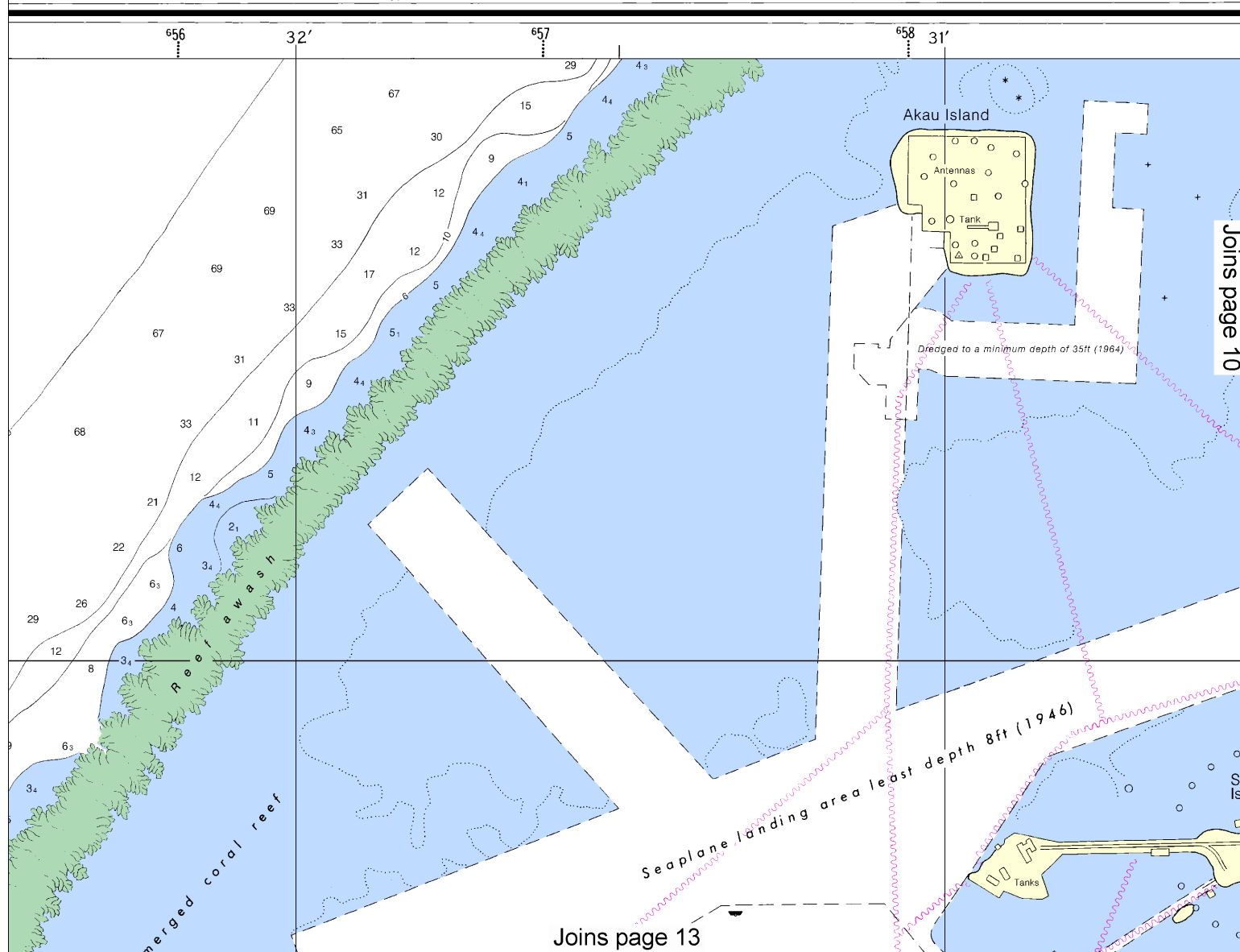
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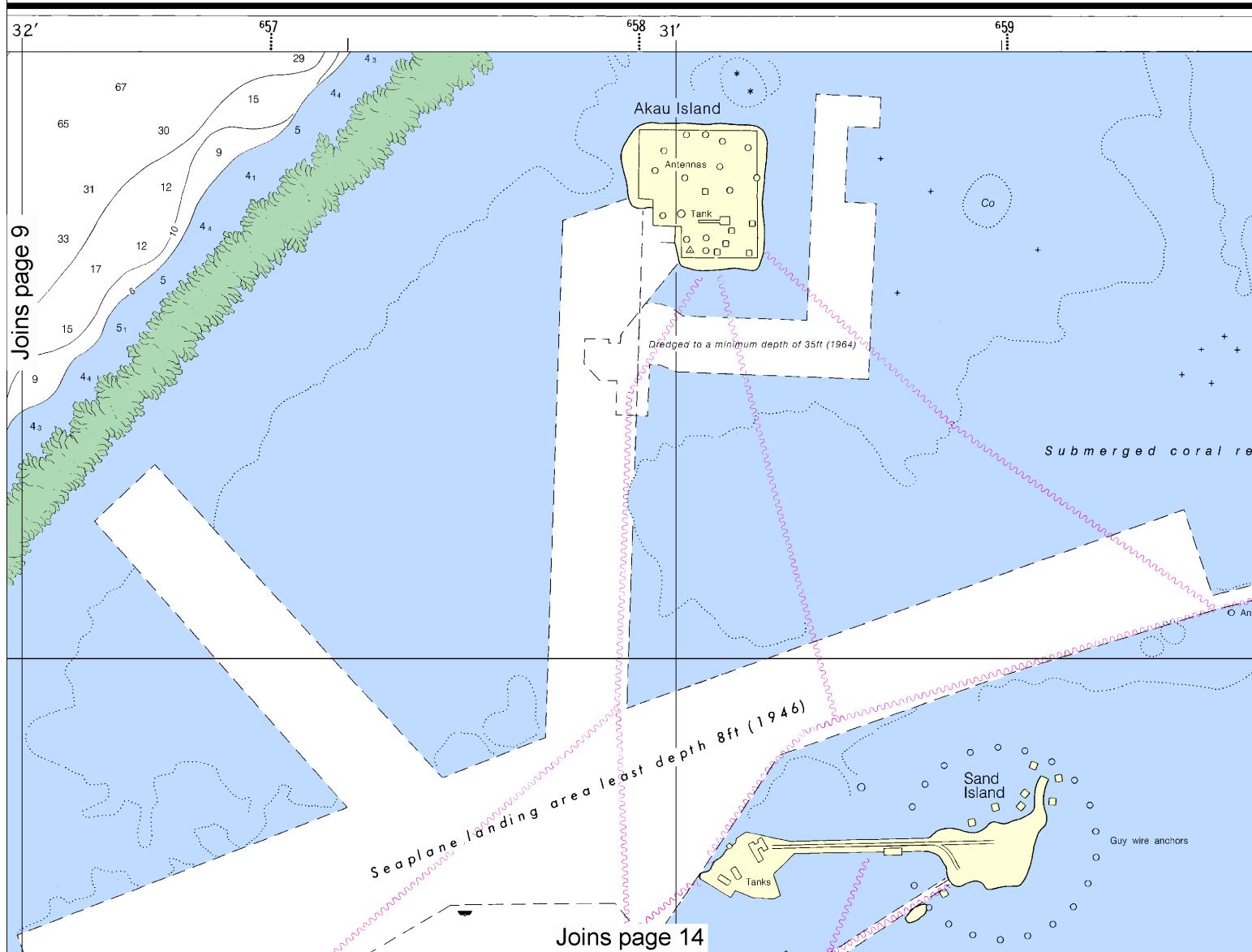
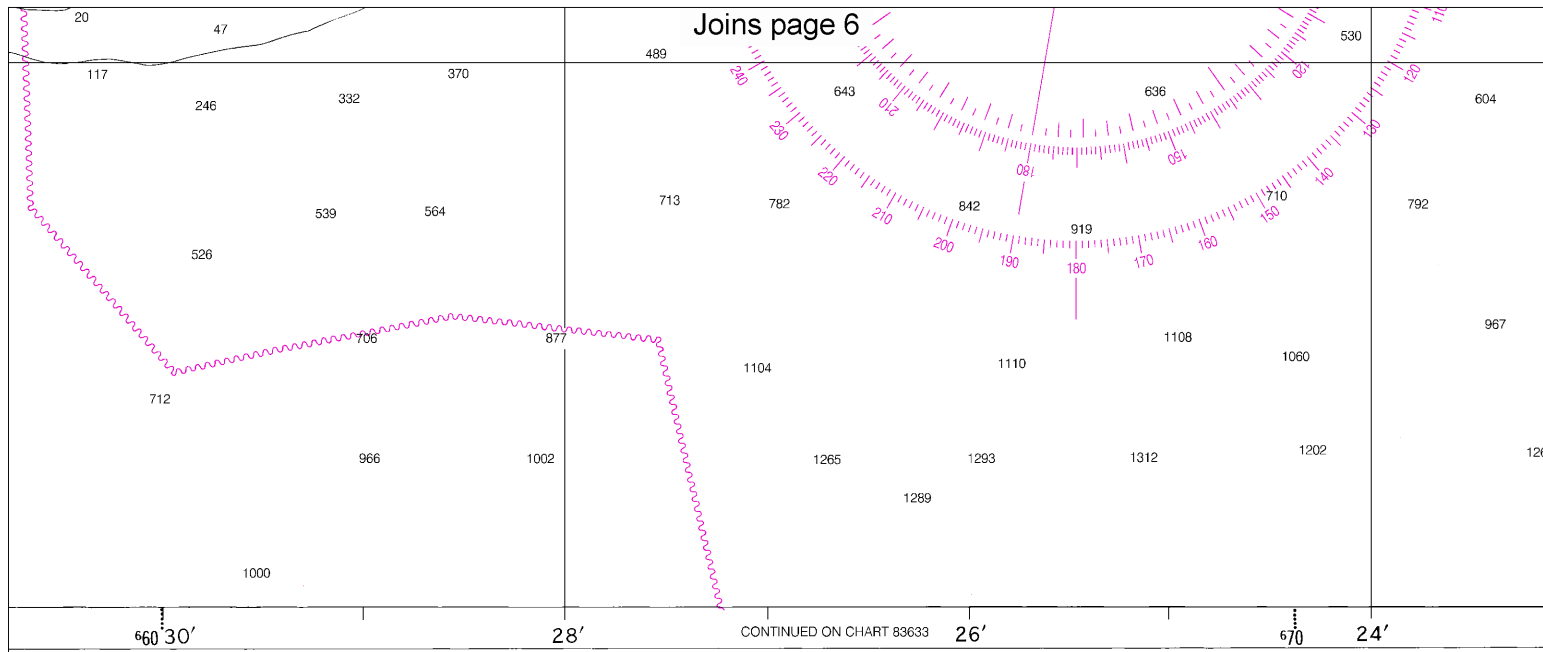
UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR (UTM) GRID

ZONE 2Q, INTERNATIONAL SPHEROID
FOR MILITARY GRID REFERENCE

100,000 METER SQUARE PD

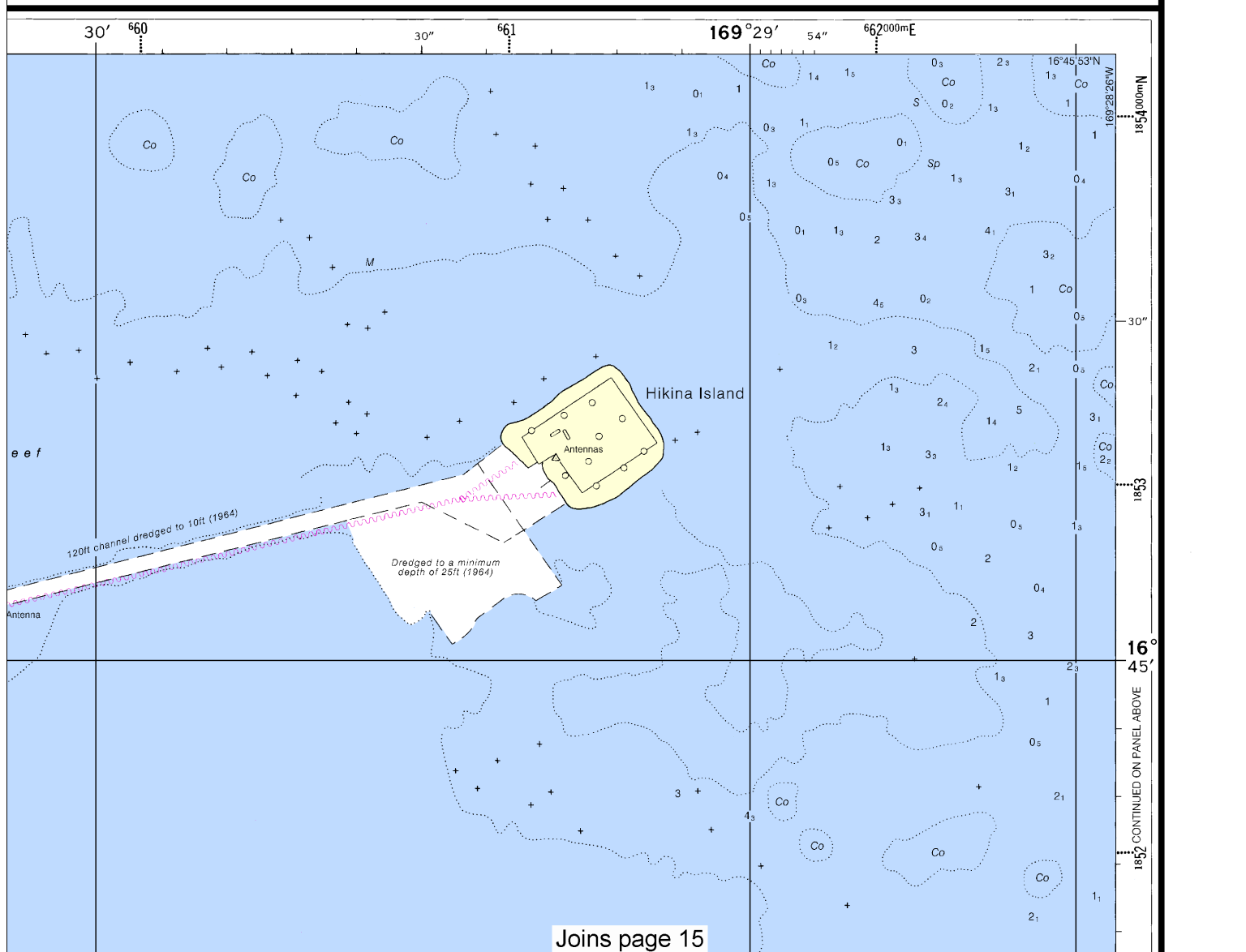
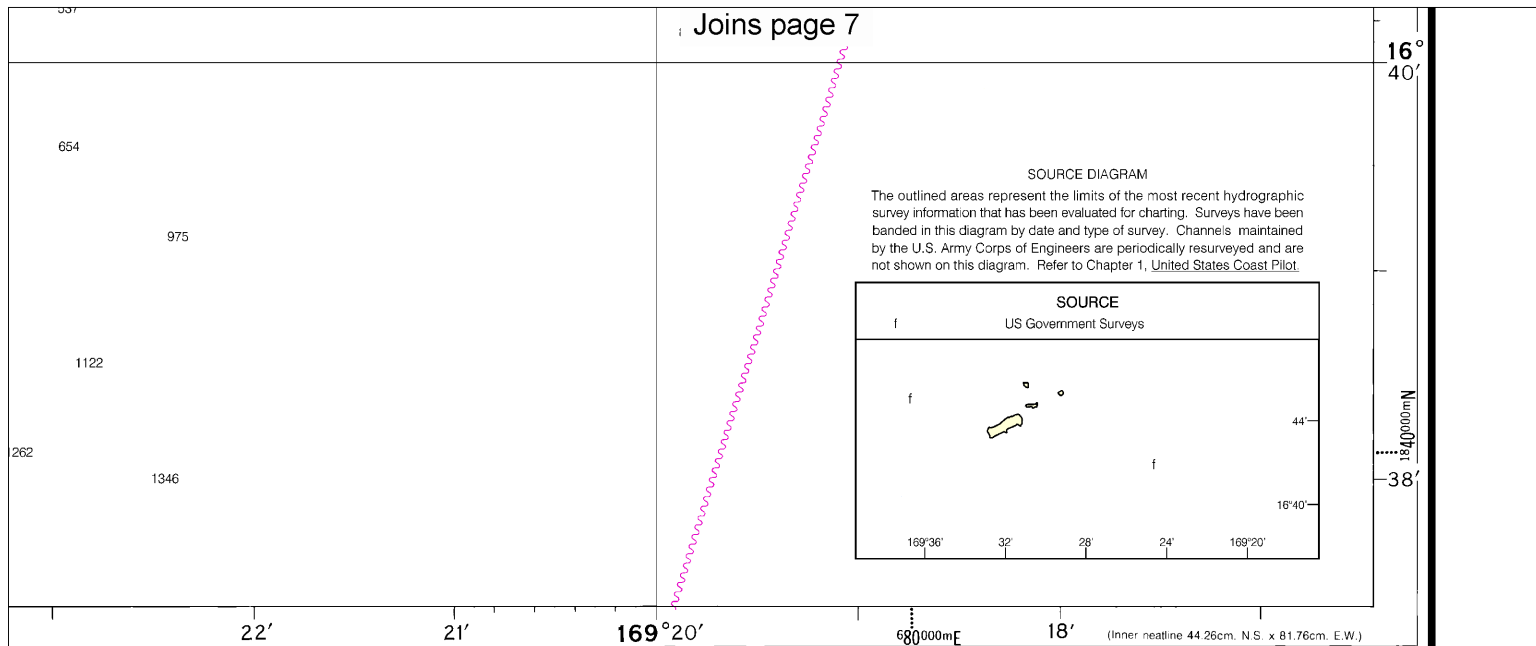
PD





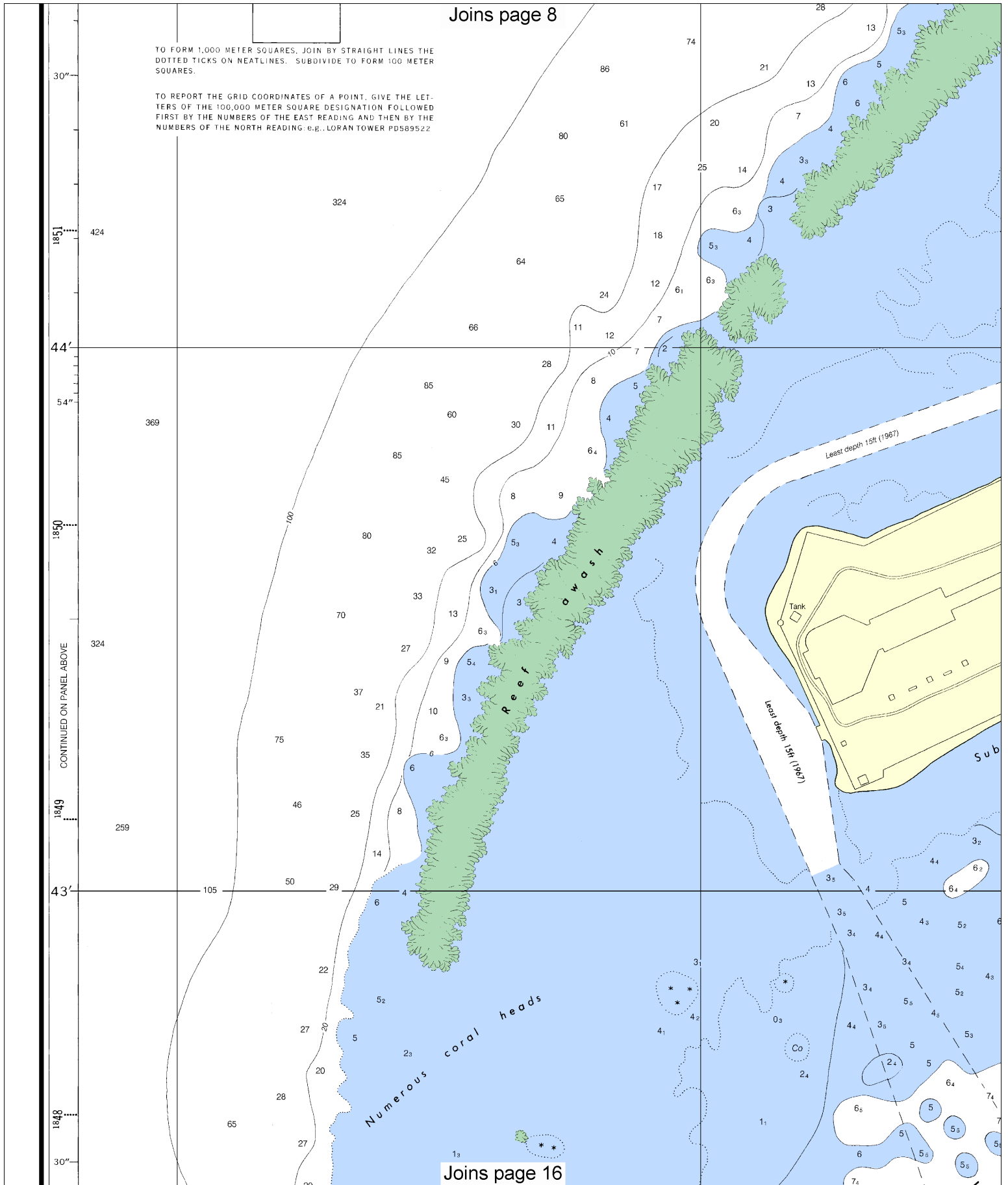
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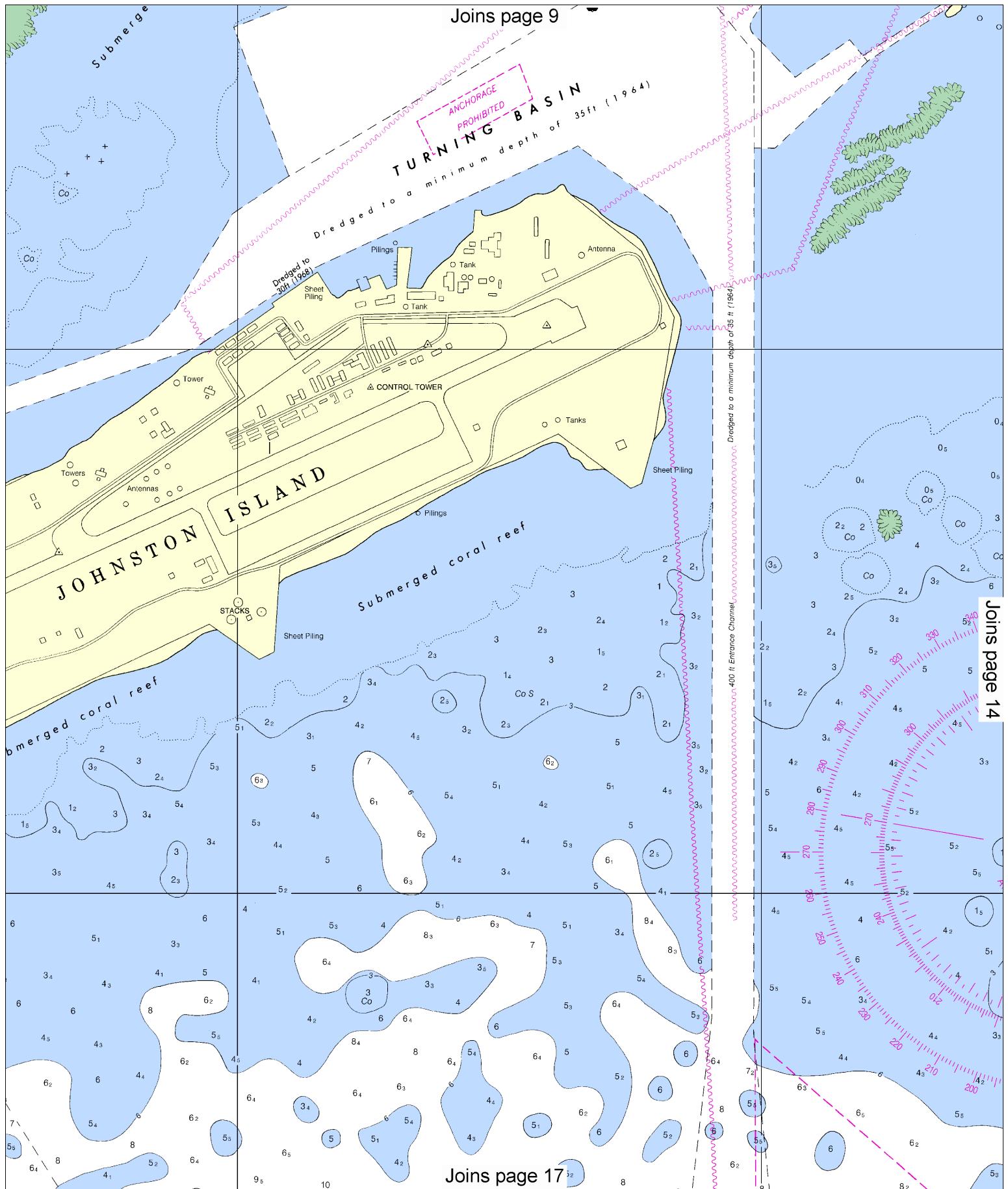
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

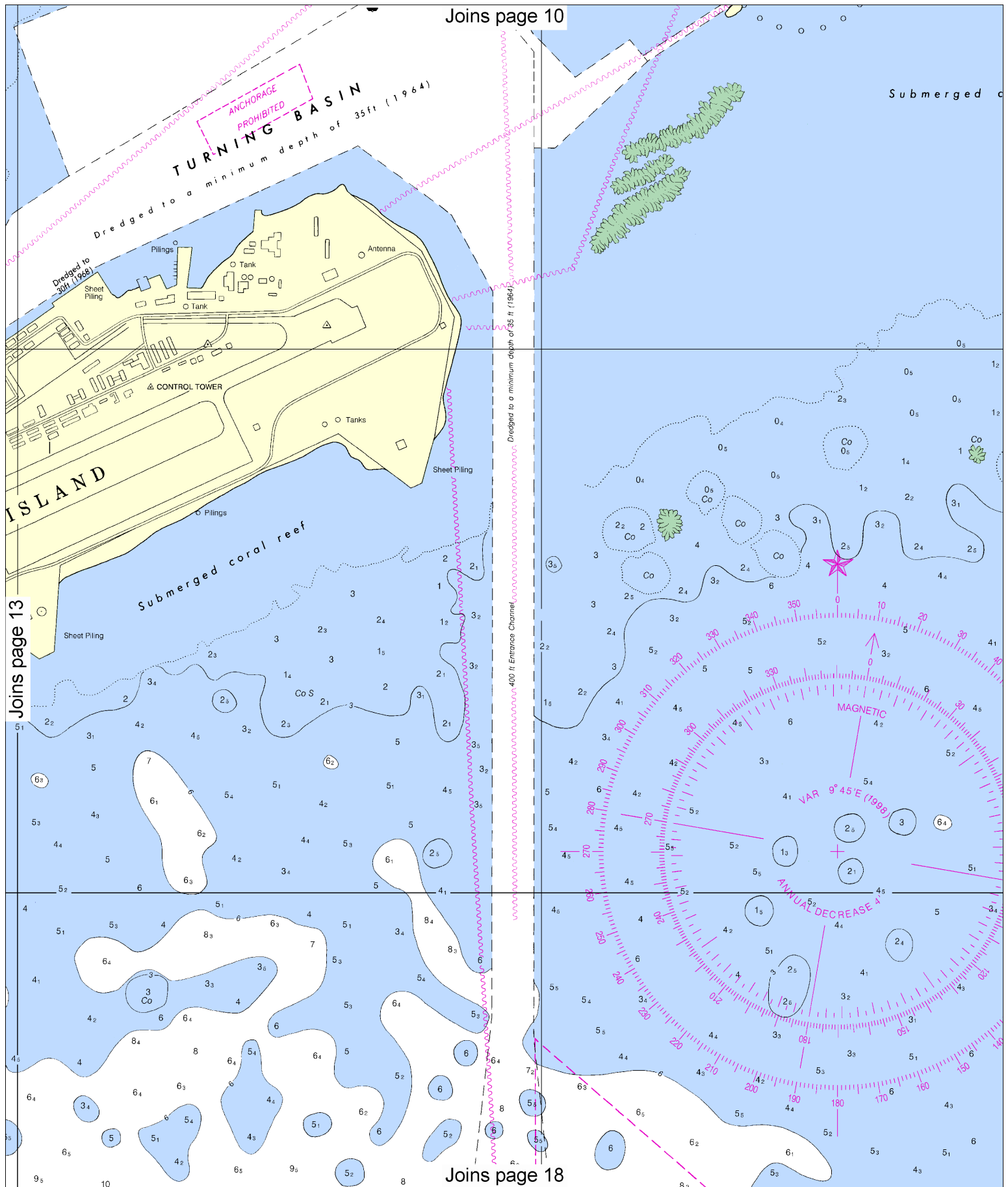


TO FORM 1,000 METER SQUARES, JOIN BY STRAIGHT LINES THE DOTTED TICKS ON NEATLINES. SUBDIVIDE TO FORM 100 METER SQUARES.

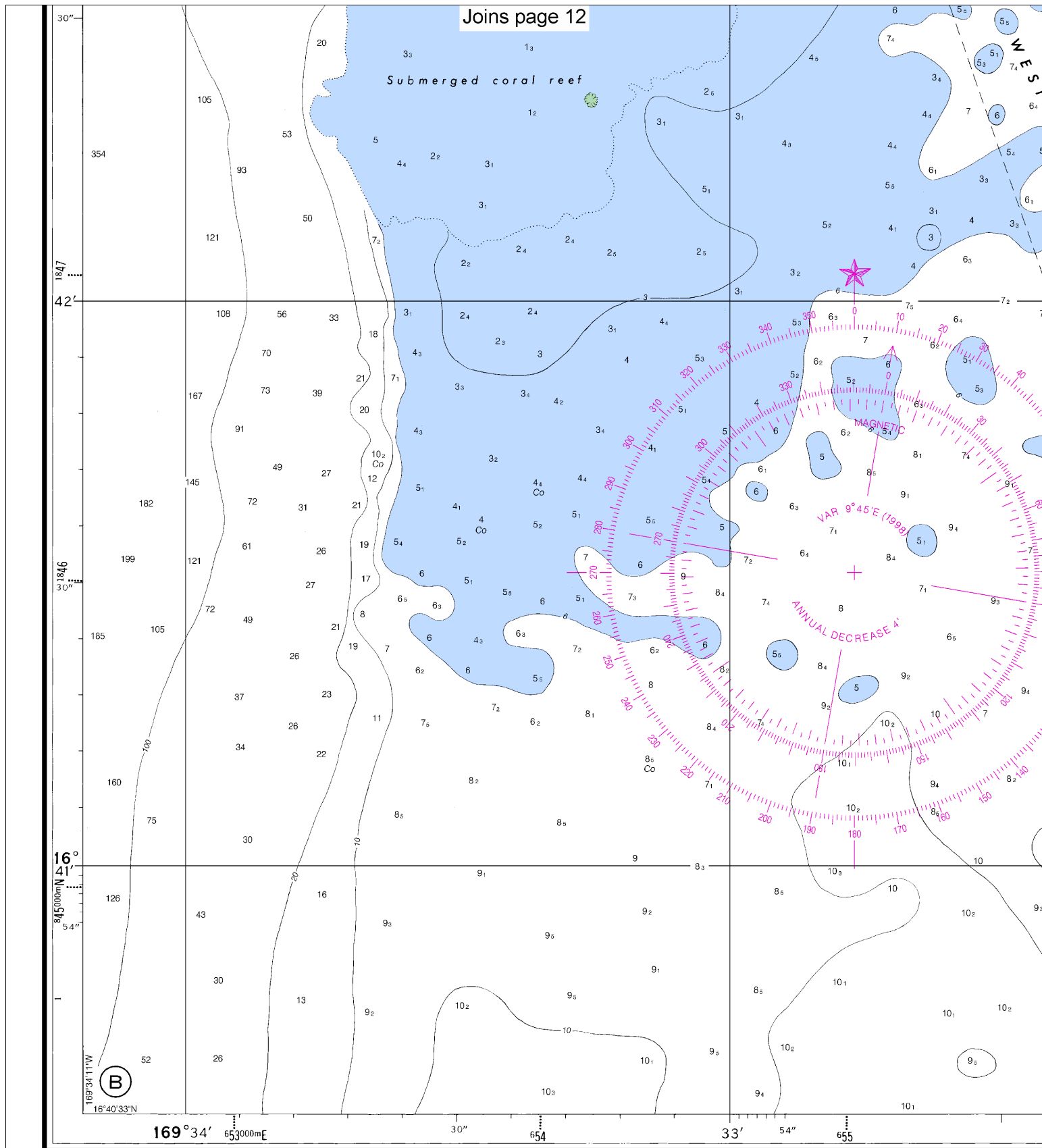
TO REPORT THE GRID COORDINATES OF A POINT, GIVE THE LETTERS OF THE 100,000 METER SQUARE DESIGNATION FOLLOWED FIRST BY THE NUMBERS OF THE EAST READING AND THEN BY THE NUMBERS OF THE NORTH READING. E.G., LORAN TOWER PD589522











4th Ed., Jan. 31/98 ■

83637

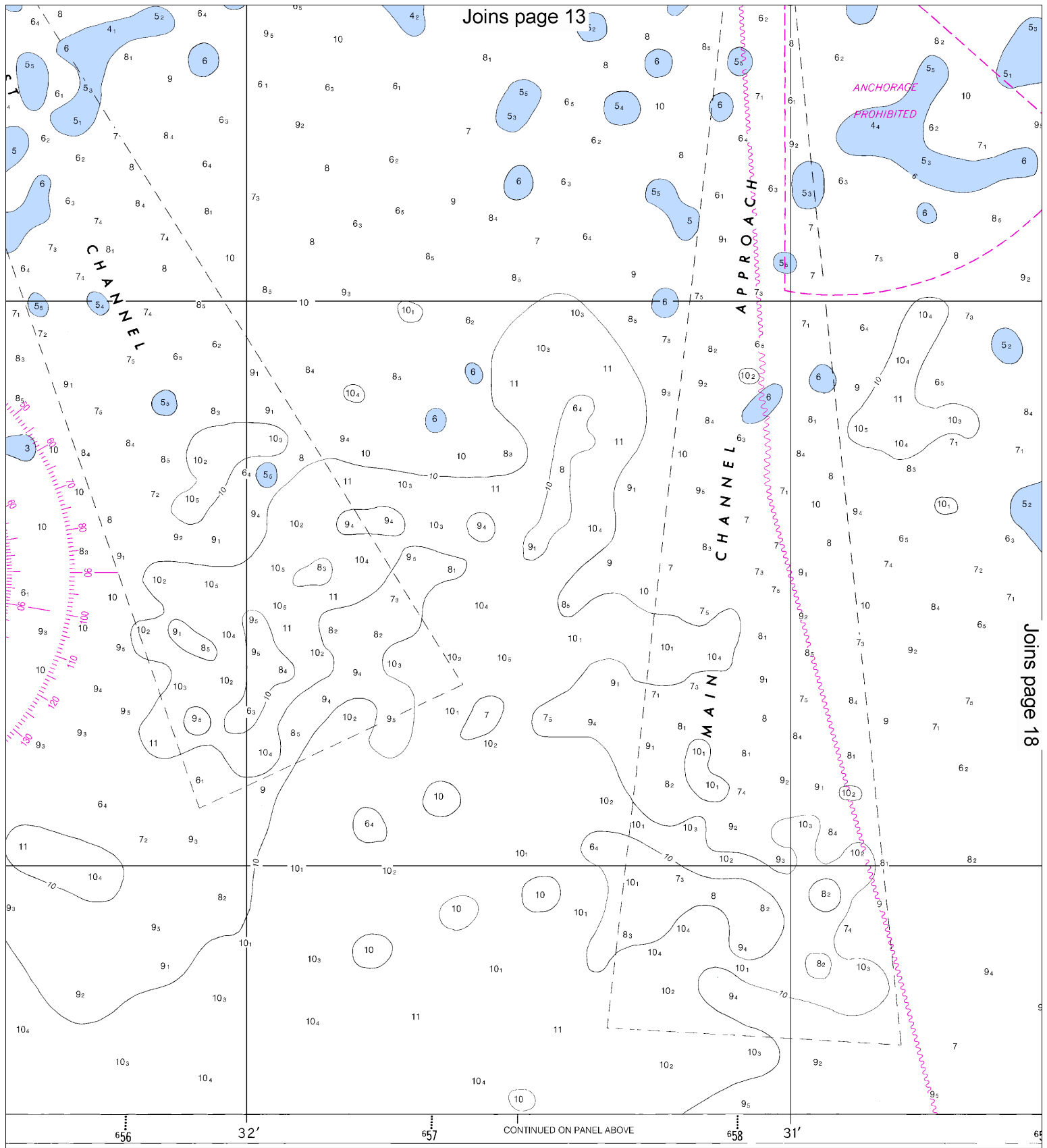
CAUTION

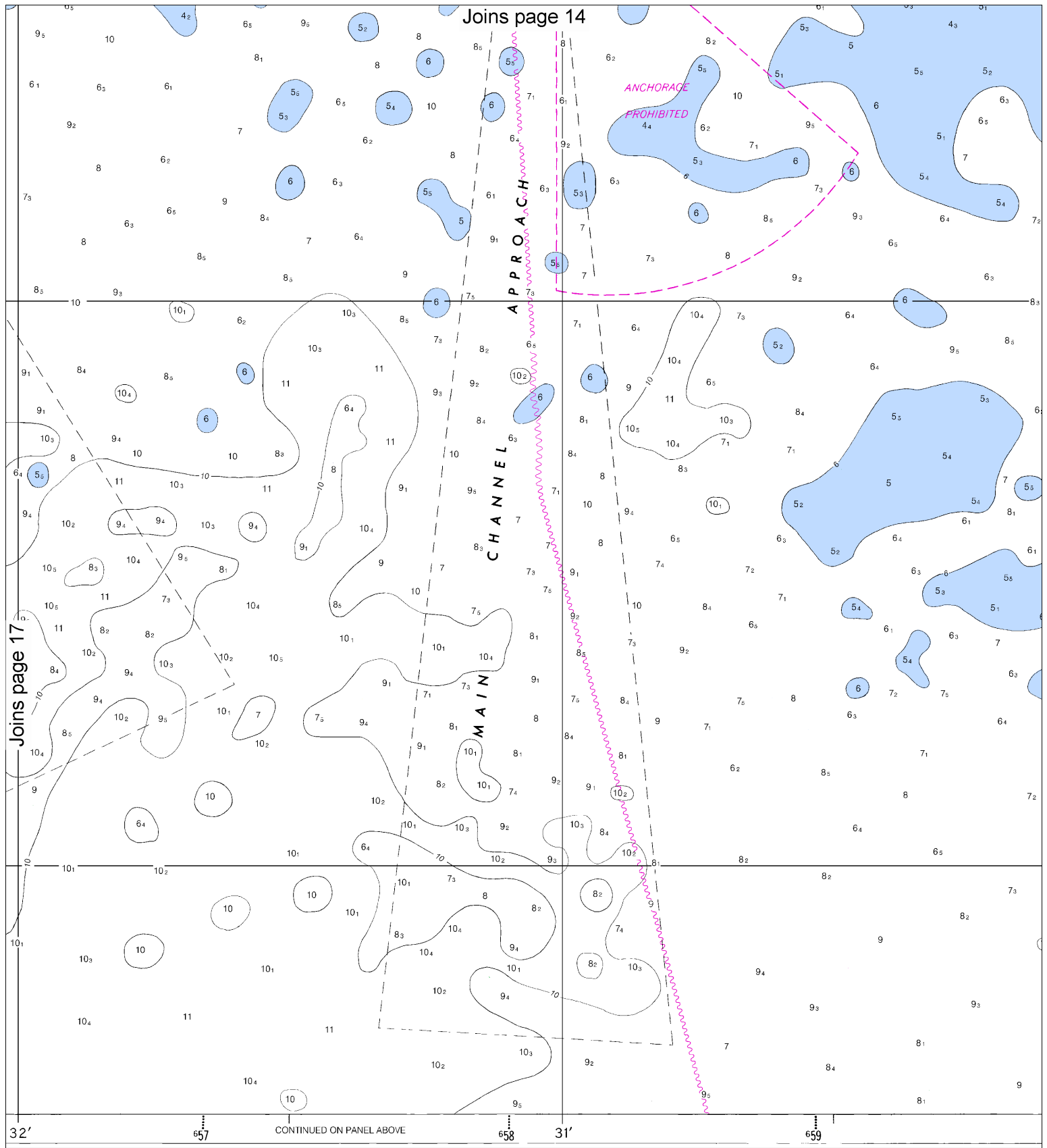
This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners published weekly by the National Imagery and Mapping Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the date shown in the lower left hand corner.

SOUNDINGS IN FATHM
(FATHOMS AND FEET TO 11 FATHOMS)

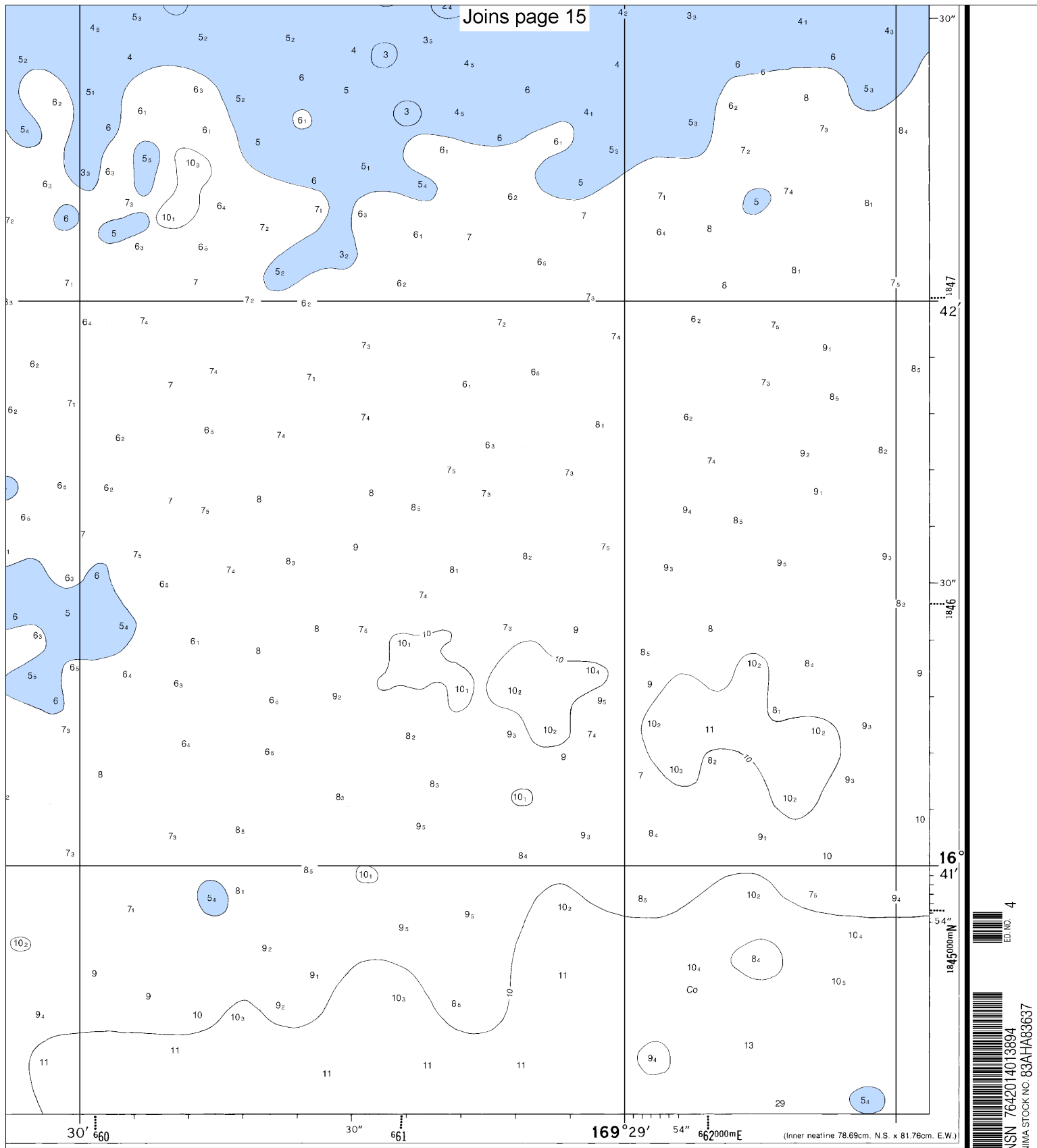
16

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.





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FATHOMS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
FEET	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102
METERS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

(Johnston Atoll)
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

83637



VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.

Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other

vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 and 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Getting and Giving Help — Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

Distress Call Procedures

- Make sure radio is on.
- Select Channel 16.
- Press/Hold the transmit button.
- Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
- Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
- Release transmit button.
- Wait for 10 seconds — If no response Repeat MAYDAY call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS!



NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards (NWR) is a nationwide network of radio stations broadcasting continuous weather information directly from the nearest National Weather Service office. NWR broadcasts official Weather Service warnings, watches, forecasts and other hazard information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

<http://www.nws.noaa.gov/nwr/>

Quick References

Nautical chart related products and information	—	http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov
Online chart viewer	—	http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/NOAAChartViewer.html
Report a chart discrepancy	—	http://ocsddata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx
Chart and chart related inquiries and comments	—	http://ocsddata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/inquiry.aspx?frompage=ContactUs
Chart updates (LNM and NM corrections)	—	http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/updates/LNM_NM.html
Coast Pilot online	—	http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/cpdownload.htm
Tides and Currents	—	http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov
Marine Forecasts	—	http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/marine/home.htm
National Data Buoy Center	—	http://www.ndbc.noaa.gov/
NowCoast web portal for coastal conditions	—	http://www.nowcoast.noaa.gov/
National Weather Service	—	http://www.weather.gov/
National Hurricane Center	—	http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/
Pacific Tsunami Warning Center	—	http://ptwc.weather.gov/
Contact Us	—	http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm



— For the latest news from Coast Survey, follow @nauticalcharts



This Booklet chart has been designed for duplex printing (printed on front and back of one sheet). If a duplex option is not available on your printer, you may print each sheet and arrange them back-to-back to allow for the proper layout when viewing.

NOAA's Office of Coast Survey



The Nation's Chartmaker